BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Richmond

RICHMOND, Oct. 6.—There was a grand review of the State forces to-day by Gen. Elzy, and Gov. Letcher, near Camp Lee. There was a full turn out of the various regiments and battalions, also a large attendance of ladies and other spectators. Another review of the employees of the Confederate Government will take place next Saturday. Gen. Wyckham, commanding a brigade of Stewart's cavalry, was seriously injured a few days since by fall of his horse whilst galloping across a field near Orange C. H.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 6.—All quiet here this morning.

APPEAL TO PLANTERS.—The following appeal to Planters by an Alabama soldier is from the Mobile *Register*, and will apply as well here as there. We commend it to the attention of our own planters:

Planters of my Native State!—Do you know that you are the most deadly enemy that the soldiers of your beloved State ever met? I trust not, and yet I must say you are. You are not so in word; but you are in deed and action. You admit that times are very hard. Whom do these hard times affect? The planter has plenty in store. The merchant has trade that will realize bread just as readily as before the war. The mechanic of every order places a corresponding price upon his labor. Everything in trade demands a corresponding price, so that no one, who can pursue his regular avocation, has any right to complain of any particular article of consumption. But the soldier who has no chance—getting no wages, and has a family almost starving for bread, is the only class made to suffer.

Yes! the struggle with the open enemy in the federal army concern the true Confederate soldier but little. But the desperate struggle with a disguised enemy, in our midst, aiming its hellish darts at the helpless soldier and more than helpless family, is more than any soldier can meet and successfully confront. Patriotic planters of the State of Alabama! How long are you determined to wage this unholy war of oppressive cruelty against your dearest friends? You may think me unjust in preferring all these charges against you. I do this, not because you are the worst class of citizens, because you are the most powerful—the only class able to arrest the blood-thirsty enemy of your beloved country.

Now for the plan: Put your bacon at 15 cents, corn at 75, and flour at $3, and all other things in proportion.—You ask; "Sell at these prices and pay the merchant $4 for domestic and calico, $6 for soda, $50 for shoes, &c., &c." No! Sell to the Government and soldiers' families at these prices, and if the merchant does not sell his domestic and calico at 15 cents, soda at 16, and shoes at $2, and the mechanic put corresponding prices on his labor—sell them not an article of subsistence, and you will soon see prices reasonable, and Confederate money worth as much as gold, or (my word for it) merchants and mechanics will have to live without eating. I say planters! Will you regulate prices and restore our currency! Or do you not love your country and the soldier who is struggling for its rights.

I await an answer.

Yours truly, ALABAMA SOLDIER.

FROM THE KNOXVILLE AND CUMBERLAND GAP—TREASON.—Capt. Ross, formerly of Gen. McCown's staff, and Wm. Horne, were "registered" here on yesterday among the arrivals from East Tennessee. Lieut. Tom O'Conner, as we are advised by Mr. Horne, was in command of the Mabry battery at the Cumberland Gap when that stronghold was surrendered. O'Conner is the Representative elect from Knox county. When Gen. Frazier surrendered Cumberland Gap, O'Conner refused to obey orders, and fired upon the approaching Federals. When he found himself unsupported he spiked his guns and threw them down the heights. As represented, the conduct of Gen. Mabry, for whom the battery was named, does not correspond with that of the gallant O'Conner. Mabry, we are told, met Burnside on his entrance into Knoxville, and tendered the use of his suburban residence. He grew eloquent when describing his beeves, and proffered a magnificent charger of royal blood to the hero (?) of Fredericksburg—poor Burnside, the tailor's apprentice. There is nothing in a name, if these statements be facts. "The Mabry Battery," as commanded by Tom O'Conner, is a misnomer.

We have so many absurd stories from Knoxville, however, as to the conduct of named citizens that we are not prepared to credit this of Gen. Mabry. In any event it is somewhat amusing, and time and Forrest will correct it.

We are also informed that General Frazier, who commanded at Cumberland Gap asserted that his reason for surrendering, was the toryism of certain troops, part from Georgia, under his command. It is, however, stated that the General and his brother, his Adjutant, left the fortifications without being placed under guard. It was said among the soldiers that they were going to Memphis, while Tom O'Conner was ordered to Camp Chase. We may state parenthetically that the two Frazer's are from Mississippi, the Adjutant has, however, lived in Memphis, Tennessee, for four or five years, the General belonged to the regular United States Army. Tom O'Conner might easily have escaped, but after going some distance along the summit of the mountain, declared that he would share the fate of his men. He returned and became a prisoner of war.—*Atlanta Register.*

THE FOOD FAMINE IN RICHMOND.

The people of Richmond like other communities begin to feel seriously the want of provisions, and the Winter can hardly pass without great suffering in that city. The high prices are certainly a very serious consideration to the poor, but the fact that the supply is likely to be far short of the demand can hardly be concealed. Our trials during the coming winter will far exceed anything we have yet had to encounter, and those who have means must divide with the needy. The following three items are taken from one issue of the *Dispatch*:

HUCKSTERING.

The high prices of all the necessaries of life, made higher every day by the forestalling of speculators, has set the City Council to work to see if any remedy can be adopted. At their last meeting a resolution was offered by Mr. Scott and adopted, instructing the Committee on Markets to inquire into the expediency of so amending the ordinance as to prohibit what is called "huckstering" and also to inquire into the propriety of authorizing the sale of market produce at the price where it is discharged.

By a combination of the hucksters marketing of every kind can be kept at the highest notch, and this can only be prevented by prohibiting huckstering altogether. It will be difficult to frame an ordinance to do away with the evil entirely, but much may be done by increasing the punishment and by prohibiting ever afterwards all convicted violators of selling in the markets through agents or otherwise. What the committee will report remains to be seen.

Bacon is very scarce in the markets, and yet scarcely a day passes that loads of soldiers' rations are not brought here and sold by sutlers and others. Men trading to military camps buy up cakes, cheese, tobacco, whisky, etc., take them to the soldiers and trade them for their rations of bacon, adding three or four hundred per cent. on the articles they sell, and allowing the poor soldier little more than half price for the bacon he gives in part pay. Ought such things to be tolerated? Are not these traders—or many of them—an injury to the army?

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 7, 1863. NO. 263.

Forestalling the market is of every-day occurrence, and before this winter is ended will lead to consequences of the most serious character. Men who are laboring day and night for a livelihood, and soldiers in the field, who are baring their breasts to Yankee bullets, cannot and will not submit to the starvation of their families by soulless speculators and extortioners. If the laws of the land cannot make these hyenas disgorge the concealed treasures necessary to life, the strong arms of the masses will disembowel them as sure as God is just.

DEATH OF DR. EBENEZER EMMONS.—We announce, with profound regret, the death of Dr. Ebenezer Emmons, State Geolist of North Carolina, which took place at his residence in Brunswick County, a few days since. His remains reached here on Monday morning, and were interred on Monday evening last.

Dr. Emmons had been for a number of years State Geologist, and his labors have contributed in an eminent degree to develope our mineral and agricultural resources. Indeed, his services to the State in this capacity have been invaluable. He leaves behind him several works, which furnish proof of his rare attainments as a Chemist and Geolist.

Dr. Emmons was a native, we believe, of New York. He was State Geologist of New York several years, under the administration of Gov. Marcy, in which capacity he established the reputation that led to the invitation he received to remove to North Carolina, and accept the office which he has filled so ably and so much to the advantage of our people.

He was a man of great modesty of disposition—amiable in private life, and no doubt a sincere Christian. We mourn his departure as that of an attached and valued friend.—*Standard.*

FATAL AFFRAY AMONG SOLDIERS.—Between seven and eight o'clock, on Friday night last, an affray occurred between Private Newsom, of the 32d North Carolina regiment, detailed on guard duty at Castle Thunder, and several members of the City Battalion, detailed on guard duty at the Libby prison, resulting in the death of Private Morris, and the wounding of Private Grepp, and one other, belonging to the battalion. The affair originated as follows: Newsom was on his post in front of the Castle, Friday afternoon, when one of the City Battalion came by and started to walk inside of the line patroled by Newsom. The latter, in obedience to standing orders, told him to go out, which was complied with, but with the remark, "Go to hell, you d—d tar heef." "I'll tar heel you, if you don't go about your business," was the reply of the sentinel. Several other words passed, and the intruder went off. About dark, Newsom being relieved, walked down by the camp in front of Libby, where he was attacked by Morris, Grepp, and others, and badly beaten. He managed during the *melee*, however, to fire his Mississippi rifle, which he had with him with the above effect. Whether he sought the affray will be seen by examination.—*Enquirer.*

DAMAGE AT BLOUNTSVILLE.—The Bristol *Advocate* of Friday, gives the following as the amount of damage done at Blountsville, Tenn., by the late raiders:

It is a sad task for us to state that the larger and better portion of the town of Blountsville was reduced to ashes. W. W. James, John Powell, John Fain, Sr., Dr. N. C. Dulaney, E. P. Cawood, Rev. N. C. Baldwin, Mrs. Martha. Rhea, F. L. Bumgardner, and Major J. G. Eans, are among those whose houses and effects were consumed. The court house, with the offices of the clerks of the county and jail, were also consumed. The loss is immense, not less than half a million of dollars.

NOT TO BE SPEEDILY SUBDUED.—The Baltimore correspondent of the New York *Herald* says "the military power of the rebels is still formidable, and that although the rebel forces now in the field only amount to three hundred thousand troops, still, that their preparations and the means at their disposal for carrying on the war are such as to forbid us to hope that they will be speedily subdued. It is well known here that that which gives the rebel Government the greatest encouragement, and keeps up their hopes of final success, is the fact that the war is conducted not by soldiers, but by two lawyers at Washington, and that the Administration does not pretend to conduct it on military principles, but solely with political ends in view."

GEN. D. H. HILL.—This veteran officer was in the forefront of the late desperate contest in Georgia. The Charlotte *Democrat* says:

In the accounts of the battle between Bragg's and Rosecrans' armies, we see but little mention made of the part taken by Lieut-Gen. D. H. Hill, because, we suppose, he is a new General in that department. But an officer who was in the battle informs us that General Hill surprised the oldest veterans by his gallantry and daring during the battle. He kept close up to the front along with his line of battle, and was exposed to a heavy fire during the time his corps was engaged. This conduct delighted the common soldiers and they too did their best. Gen. Hill escaped unhurt.

ANECDOTE OF GEN. EWELL.—When General Ewell entered Carlisle, Penn., the clergymen of the city called upon him in a body and asked him if they might open their churches on the ensuing Sunday.

'Certainly,' said Gen. Ewell, 'I wish to attend church myself.'

They retired but soon reappeared, and in the most deferential tone inquired whether he objected to their praying for the President of the United States.

'Not at all,' replied Gen. Ewell, 'I know of no man who is more in need of your prayers.'

The Yankee preachers silently withdrew.

A RUMOR.—There is a rumor in Europe that Queen Victoria is about to marry ex-King Ferdinand of Portugal, who recently declined the throne of Grece.

We are requested to state that the office of Dr. Arrington, at the Exchange Hotel, is closed until further notice.

DIED,

In Goldsboro, on the 30th September, LEWIS BROCKETT, aged eleven months and twenty days.

LOST,

ON HARGETT STREET NEAR THE BAPTIST Grove, in this city, on Saturday, a Necklace, linked chain, with a medalion attached. The medalion has hair on both sides, and the initials of L. D., on one side—on the reverse side a row of pearls and jet. The chain and medalion is highly prized by the owner, and a liberal reward will be paid the finder if left at the
Oct 5-3t* PROGRESS OFFICE.

TRUSTEE'S NOTICE.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION ON TUESday, 6th October, (Court week,) at the Court House, in Raleigh, at one o'clock p. m.:

One negro boy, about 14 years old, one woman, and child about five years old.

The woman has the reputation of being one of the finest cooks in this city.

Also, the office and office lot, on Fayetteville Street, next to the residence of C. B. Root, Esq.

Terms cash.

Sept 19-t6o DAN'L. G. FOWLE, Trustee.

TO REFUGEES.

BEING UNABLE TO ACCOMMODATE THE MANY who are applying, we propose renting out ten or fifteen rooms, with fireplaces, for the benefit of persons who have been driven from their homes.

BLACKNALL & CO.
Sept 24-10t* Kittrell's Springs

NOTICE.

WILL BE SOLD AT THE COURT HOUSE IN RALeigh, on Monday the 5th Oct. at 12 o'clock, a likely negro man, a blacksmith aged 26 years.

Sept 30-td* W. E. HIGH.

MILITARY NOTICES.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Sept. 11, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 3.

I. The Commanding Officers of Battalions of Home Guards are charged with the apprehension of deserters and recusant conscripts in their respective counties. For this purpose they will call out for local and temporary service, such portions of their Battalions as they may deem necessary. The Deserters and Conscripts will be taken to the nearest Conscript Camp.

The Commanding Officers of North Carolina Militia will continue to comply with General Order, No. 5, dated May 9, 1863, until the Home Guards are fully organized in their respective Counties.

II. Boards for Examination of persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty, because of physical disability, will immediately visit all the Counties in which the "Home Guards" have been or may hereafter be organized.

The following classes of persons will be examined:

1st, All who have been exempted previous to the 15th of July, 1863.

2d, All who have been examined subsequent to the 1st September, 1863.

3d, All who may be presented by the Surgeon, or commander of the Regiment, or Battalion of Home Guards, to which the individual belongs.

The decisions of the Boards will be final, except that appeals may be taken to the Surgeon General, with the consent of the Examining Board.

After a visit has been made to a County by an examining Board, the commander of its Home Guards will not recognize the validity of exemptions issued from this office previous to the 15th of July, or subsequent to 1st September, 1863, unless approved by the Board.

Due notice will be given by the senior member of the Board to the Commander of the Battalion of an intended visit, in order that those having certificates, or desirous of being examined, may have an opportunity of appearing before the Board.

By order of Governor VANCE.

R. C. GATLIN,
Sept. 14-3m Adjutant General.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Septr. 12th, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 10.

I. SURGEON E. A. CRUDUP AND HENRY JOYNER are hereby appointed a Board for the examination of persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability. After due notice to the Commanders of the several Battalions of the Home Guards for the following named counties in accordance with General Orders No. 3, this Board will visit the counties of Franklin, Nash, Pitt, Wake, Warren, Cumberland, Harnett, Robeson, Northampton, Bertie and Johnston.

II. Surgeons Eugene Grissom and Richard B. Haywood are hereby appointed a Board for the examination of persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability. After due notice to the Commanders of the several Battalions of Home Guards of the following named counties in accordance with General Orders No. 3, this Board will visit the counties of Halifax, Edgecombe, Wayne, Wilson, Duplin, New Hanover, Sampson, Lenoir and Greene.

III. After the Examining Board have visited the several counties above named, and completed their labors, they will report in person to the Surgeon General for further orders.

By order of Gov. VANCE:

R. C. GATLIN,
Sept. 14-1m Adjutant General.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, Sept. 27, 1863

MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD NO. 1, COMPOSed of the following named Medical Officers,
Surgeon E. A. CRUDUP,
Surgeon HENRY JOYNER,

will meet at the town of Warrenton, in Warren county, on Monday, the 5th of October; at Jackson, in Northampton county, on Wednesday, the 7th; at Windsor, in Bertie county, on Friday, the 9th; at Tarboro, in Edgecombe county, on Monday, the 12th; at Nashville, in Nash county, on Wednesday, the 14th; at Louisburg, in Franklin county, on Saturday, the 17th; at Summerville, in Harnett county, on Wednesday, the 21st; at Fayetteville, in Cumberland county, on Friday and Saturday, 23d and 24th; at Lumberton, in Robeson county, on Monday, the 26th, and at Raleigh, in Wake county, on Thursday, the 29th of October, for the purpose of examining all persons who claim exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability, according to the provisions of General Order No. 3, issued from the Adjutant General's office.

EDWARD WARREN,
Sept 26-t26o Surgeon General.

NOTICE.

HAVING QUALIFIED AT THE PRESENT TERM of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Lenoir county as Administrator on the estate of Henry S. Blackwell, deceased, late of Newbern, all creditors of the estate are invited to present claims for payment and all persons owing the estate to make payment to me at Graham, Alamace county, N. C.

THOMAS J. MITCHELL,
Sept 28-1m Administrator, Graham, N. C.

TO THE LEGATEES OF ELIZABETH BLAKE, DECEASED.

THE LEGATEES OF ELIZABETH BLAKE, DEceased, are hereby notified that as Executor to the will of deceased, I am ready to pay over the amount bequeathed to each, and they are hereby notified to come forward and receive it, the two years allowed by law for settling up the estate having expired.

WILLIAMSON PAGE,
Executor to the will of Elizabeth Blake, dec'd.
Sept 21-1m*

TO THE AFFLICTED—A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

MRS. S. A. REID'S OINTMENT FOR THE CURE of this terrible disease has relieved hundreds since its virtues have been made known to the public. Orders may be sent to Raleigh or to Kittrell's Post Office, N. C. Price per box, $5. Address

MRS. S. A. REID,
Sept 30-tf Raleigh, or Kittrell's, N. C.

GAS.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Raleigh Gas Light Company will be held in the Court House on Thursday 15th instant at 4½ o'clock, P. M. It is earnestly desired that every stockholder should be present, as a failure to get a quorum, as has been the case on previous occasions, will subject the citizens of Raleigh to a stoppage of gas—the lease of the works being about to expire.

By order of the President:

W. E. ANDERSON,
Oct 2-td Sect'y and Treasurer.

BRITTON'S BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID,

MANUFACTURED BY J. E. BRITTON, CHARlotte, N. C. A superior article. Southern Manufacture. Try it. All bottles warranted.

I am manufacturing an article of Writing Ink, equay if not superior, to any Inks manufactured North. Ever, person who has tried this Ink speaks well of its quality. It has a blue-black color, and flows freely from the pen.

It can be had either wholesale or retail by addressing the subscriber.

For thirteen years, writing done with Ink manufactured from this recipe has been exposed to the sun and air, and is as fast in color, and as good now as when first written with. Orders solicited, and all promptly filled. Address.

J. E. BRITTON,
Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

The following recommendation of the superior quality of the ink is given by the gentleman whose name is annexed. He has used the ink and can speak for its good qualities:

CHARLOTTE, June 3, 1863.

Mr. J. E. Britton:—Dear Sir: I have tried your very excellent Writing Fluid, and can truly say that it is superior to any Ink that I have ever seen manufactured in the South. It is equal if not far better, than any Writing Ink made at the North. Every one who will try this Ink can be sure of getting an excellent article.

C. OVERMAN, P. M.,
July 9-tf Charlotte, N. C.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

TIN PLATE FOR SALE.

33 BOXES TIN PLATE IX, BEST QUALITY, FOR sale. Apply to CREECH & LITCHFORD, Raleigh, N. C., or JNO. D. BROWN, Salisbury, N. C.
Oct 3-2w*

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

CONSISTING OF A TWO STORY HOUSE, GOOD Kitchen and other necessary out-houses, large Garden, spacious Oak Grove and large Field, the whole covering about five acres well cultivated ground—a fine location. The house is nearly new and in good repair.—Possession given on the 1st November. Apply to

L. W. PECK,
Oct 1-20t* Raleigh, N. C.

IMPORTANT SALE OF LAND AND SLAVES.

ON MONDAY THE 16TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1863, at the Court House door in the city of Raleigh, as executor of the late Mrs. Grizzy Seawell and agent of Miss Elizabeth Hinton, I will sell to the highest bidder the valuable lot of land on Newbern street in said city, containing about 30 acres, on which Mrs. Seawell resided at her death.

Also at the same time and place will be sold 12 or 15 slaves, mostly young and likely, among them a valuable Carpenter.

Terms one and two years credit or cash if preferred.

RICHARD B. SEAWELL,
Oct 1-2awtd Executor and Agent, Raleigh, N. C.

LAND FOR SALE.—A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE A HOME IN MECKLENBURG CO., N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER DESIRES TO SELL HIS FARM. The place is located 3½ miles from the city of Charlotte, and contains 415 acres, about one-half cleared, well improved with good Orchards, and good water. For further information address the subscriber at Charlotte, or come and see for yourself.

Sept 30-1w W. M. MATTHEWS.

Raleigh Progress copy one week, and Fayetteville Observer semi-weekly, and Wilmington Journal weekly two weeks each, and send bill to W. M. Matthews, Charlotte, N. C.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

I WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON THE 13TH DAY of October, in Graham, Alamance county, the personal estate of Henry S. Blackwell, deceased, consisting of

11 Barrels Holt's Whisky and Brandy
30 Bags of Salt
1 Two-Horse Wagon
1 One-Horse Wagon
1 Leather Covered Top Buggy
1 Open Barouche
1 Horse
1 Milk Cow
Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c.

THOMAS J. MITCHELL,
Sept 28-td Administrator.

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL SHARES OF STOCK IN NORTH CAROlina Railroad Company. Apply to
Sept 8-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, IF APPLICATION BE MADE soon, a good and desirable residence in the city, about 150 yards South of the Governor's Palace, on Fayetteville street. For terms, &c., apply to
July 16-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

RICE FOR SALE.

THE STATE WILL SELL RICE BY THE CASK. Apply to C. H. Thompson, M. S. K. Commissary Department.
July 4-tf THOS. D. HOGG, Captain C. S.

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT THE Factory of JOLLY & LACK.
March 24-tf.

FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, opposite the residence of A. M. Lewis, Esq., in the Northern part of the city. Apply to
June 25-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FELLOW CITIZENS OF JOHNSTON COUNTY.

OUR DUTY AS PATRIOTS AND CHRISTIANS require at our hands the alleviation of the suffering amongst the poor and destitute in our County. Many mothers and their little children are to-day in want of the prime necessaries of life. In speaking of this matter to many prominent citizens of the County, all express a willingness to give aid to this great cause, and many, I am gratified to say, have, by selling produce below market rates. But we want general concert of action. We therefore propose to all friends of this great cause to meet in Smithfield on Saturday, the 17th inst., to organize a Society for the relief of the Destitute of our County. In the meantime, persons wishing to make contributions of money or produce for this object, can do so by calling upon W. H. AVERA.

Oct 5-td

Will the Advocate, Standard, Journal and Observer please give one insertion.

EXPRESS NOTICE.

OFFICE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY,
Raleigh, Sept. 25, 1863.

IN ORDER TO AVOID MISUNDERSTANDING AND to make our charges conform to the liability assumed, this Company hereby give notice that from and after October 1st, 1863, shippers will be required to place their valuation upon each package before it will be received. Such value will be inserted in the Company's receipt and establish the liability of the Company for the amount, the act of God and the public enemy only excepted.

Sept 26-4w A. P. C. BRYAN, Agent.

THE COPARTNERSHIP

KNOWN AS GEO. BISHOP & Co., HILLSBORO', is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to call and settle.—Those having claims will please present them for payment.

GEO. BISHOP.
Aug 21-tf F. J. GARDNER.

LARD, TALLOW AND WAX WANTED

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES WILL BE PAID FOR either of the above articles, either in large or small quantities, at the Candle Factory, in Graham, N. C.—All those that have will please to address

KLAPP & BERRY,
Oct 5-1m Graham, N. C.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. Will give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG, Capt. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail, postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

CURRY COMBS.

MANUFACTURED BY
JOLLY & LACK,
March 24-tf Raleigh, N. C.

THAT BLUE STONE

HAS ARRIVED AND THOSE WHO ENGAGED IT will please call for it.

Oct 5-3t P. F. PESCUD.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 3-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF NINE LINES, OR LESS:

One day	$1 00	One week	$ 6 00
Two days	2 00	Two weeks	12 00
Three days	3 00	Three weeks	18 00
Four days	4 00	One month	24 00
Five days	5 00	Two months	40 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons, and no contracts will be open save in accordance with these terms. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

REWARDS.

$200 REWARD.

STOLEN FROM CAMP OF 7TH C. S. CAVALRY, near Kinston, N. C., on the night of the 19th September, a deep Bay Horse, nine or ten years old, about fifteen hands high, with full mane and tail. The only marks recollected are a few white spots on the breast and fore shoulder, made by the breast strap; also that his tongue had been very badly cut and the old scar still remains. I will pay one hundred dollars for the return of said horse to me at Kinston or for such information that I can get him; also one hundred for the apprehension of the thief.

T. D. CLAIBORNE,
Sept 28-10t* Major 7th C. S. Cavalry.

$100 REWARD.

RAN AWAY FROM MY PLACE IN SURRY COUNty, on the 8th of August, a negro boy, name ISAAC, dark copper color, about 5 feet 5 inches high, square built and about 23 years old, and weighs 180 lbs. The boy was raised by John Van, in Sampson county; and will no doubt attempt to make his way to the enemy's lines. The above reward will be paid for the delivery of said boy Isaac to me, in Surry county, or confinement in any jail so I can get him.

My post office is Tom's Creek, Surry county, N. C.
Sept. 19 1m* MARTIN HIATT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO STAGE PROPRIETORS.

PIEDMONT R. R. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
Danville, Sept. 28, 1863.

THE PASSENGER TRAINS ON THE PIEDMONT Railroad will commence running to Riedsville in a few weeks, and the Company desire to have a line of Stages established between the terminus of the Road and Greensboro.

A through ticket will be made on favorable terms with any line of Stages that will insure the necessary facilities for travel.

Propositions are invited at once.

CHAS. G. TALCOTT,
Oct 2-6t Sup't Piedmont R. R.

JAMES MARTIN, vs. RICHARD B. PARKER,

ADMINISTRATOR OF THOMAS MARTIN AND others. Petition for distribution of the personal estate of Thomas Martin. James Martin and others vs. the heirs of Thomas Martin. Petition for sale and partition of real estate of Thomas Martin.

The bills set forth that in August, 1862, Thomas Martin, of Halifax county, N. C., died intestate and without issue, aged about ninety years, leaving real and personal estate, which devolved on his heirs and distributees who are his collateral kindred; that William Martin, the ancestor of the intestate, died in said county of Halifax about sixty years ago and left twelve children, to wit: William, Jr., Peggy, Bartholomew, Jesse, Mary Ann, Catherine, John, Lucy, Thomas, (the intestate,) Ambrose, Betsy and James, (the plaintiff:) That all of them died before the intestate except said James; that of the others the descendants of the said William, Jr., are Henry Martin, of the county of Warren, and the issue of John his brother, who died domiciled in Louisiana in 1858, that said Peggy married one Thomas Kelly, whose issue and descendants are the plaintiffs, Mary Carter, Martha Kelly, Peggy, wife of John A. Walker, of Halifax county, and the defendant William Kelly, of Tennessee, that Mary Ann, only descendant now living, is the plaintiff Mary Kelly, that Bartholomew, Jesse and John married and removed from the State to Virginia or Tennessee, but whether they had issue is not known; that Catharine, Lucy, Ambrose and Betsy died without issue. The bills seek a distribution of the personal estate and partition and sale of the real estate, and a discovery of the heirs and distributees, and allege that no information has been received of the descendants of said Bartholomew, Jesse and John or their issue within twenty years, and demand that if any of them be alive they discover themselves. Also, that all non-resident defendants make themselves parties, or a decree *pro confesso* will be taken against them and the causes be heard *ex parte* as to them.

Sept 21-1m

NORTH CAROLINA,
GRANVILLE COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, August Term, 1863:

Thomas Pleasants and Wife and others, vs. John Falkner and Thomas Edwards, } Petition to sell land for partition.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Falkner and Thomas Edwards, the defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Raleigh Progress, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, Augustine Landis, Clerk of said Court, at office in Oxford, the first Monday of August, 1863.

Setp 18-law6t A. LANDIS, C. C. C.

WANTED.

COUPONS OF THE OLD NORTH CAROLINA Sixes, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & Co.
Aug 25-tf

WANTED.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF NORTH Carolina eight and six per cent. bonds, new issue, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.
Aug 4-tf

NOTICE!!

THE FIRM HERETOFORE KNOWN UNDER THE appellation of Lack & Farriss, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due the firm, and all to whom the concern is indebted, will please settle and present their claims to C. M. Farriss, by whom the business will in future be conducted.

C. M. Farriss tenders his acknowledgements to the patrons of the old firm for their liberality and punctuality, and respectfully requests a continuance of the same under his auspices. CHAS. M. FARRISS.
Sept 8-tf

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,
STOCK & MONEY BROKERS,
RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSiness at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches.
June 25-6m

NORTH STATE CIGAR FACTORY.
H. J. B. CLARK, PROPRIETOR,
GRAHAM, N. C.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND CIGARS, SOME very fine.

Twenty-five thousand lbs. celebrated "Stonewall" Smoking Tobacco; in lots to suit purchasers.

Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.
July 25-3m.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORTY years, the undersigned does not flatter himself, but is flattered by his customers, and will receive [illegible] sell Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to care. FRANK J. WILSON,
May 14-tf Auctioneer.
Standard copy

THE NORTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE

WILL MEET PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT with the Church of New Providence, Graham, N. C., on Wednesday before the second Sabbath in October.
Aug 6-td WM. L. LONG, Sec'y.

LAND WANTED.

A REFUGEE WANTS TO PURCHASE A SMALL piece of land near Raleigh. Apply to the Editor of the Progress.
July 25-tf

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 7, 1863.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the Progress:

Daily Progress	One year - -	$10 00
" "	Six months - -	6 00
" "	Three months -	4 00
" "	Two months -	3 00
" "	One month - -	1 50

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $5 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

To Advertisers.—No contracts will be made for advertising outside of our published terms, and parties wishing to advertise in the Progress should send their advertisements directly to us instead of requesting us to copy from other papers, some of which we never see. All advertisements hereafter inserted will be charged according to revised terms at head of paper. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance. All advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $2 a square for each insertion.

How to Send us Money.—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

Rags Advanced.—We will pay 12½ cents a pound for all the clean Cotton rags delivered at the Progress office.

Schedule of Prices.

We probably issue more papers that are read by a larger number of people, than any other journal in the State, and yet the Commissioners of Appraisement for North Carolina have, thus far, withheld the list of prices from the *Progress*. We care nothing for it as a matter of business, for the advertising patronage of the paper is good, the circulation of the paper is the largest of any Daily paper in the State, and our ambition is satisfied, but it is the duty of agents of the government, State and Confederate, in justice to the people whose money they are disbursing, to insert the government advertisements in the papers having the largest circulation. In fact we believe there is a law of Congress making it the duty of the Agents of the government to do all government advertising through these modiums that will reach the largest number of persons. This course has not been pursued, however, by some of the Agents of the Government here, who, for party purposes and to gratify individual malice have expended the people's money in advertising in obscure papers. We take no pleasure in alluding to these things, but our attention has been called to the subject so often and the injustice to the people is so glaring that we can be silent no longer. The people think it very remarkable that a Daily paper published at the Capital of the State, having by far the largest circulation of any in the State, should be ignored in a matter so important as the schedule of prices that they are to receive for their produce. If the "Commissioners of Appraisement," or other officers of the Government are in doubt as to the large circulation of the *Progress*, our mail books and accounts of sales of papers are open to them. We demand justice, not for ourself, but for the people whose money the Agents of the Government are disbursing. If this selfish course is presisted in we shall publish the schedule of prices, hereafter, for the benefit of the masses who may not read the favorite papers of the "Commissioners."

We have received a letter signed "Institue," making a defence for the farmers, but as the real name of the anthor is withheld we cannot pulish it We agree with the writer in part but not in all that he says.—We do most honestly believe that if provisions were sold at reasonable rates all things else would come down to corresponding prices. The farmer who demands an unreasonable price for the products of his farm is an extortioner, and so is the speculator who buys necessary articles and holds them for higher prices. The want of value in the currency is owing largely to the amount of scrip in circulation, and if the government could supply the army at one-fourth the prices now paid, the issue necessary to support the war would only be one-fourth of what it is now, and hence one dollar would go as as far as four now does. We think we see many ways in which matters could be improved, but judging the future from the past we really have but little hope that prices will be any lower while the war lasts.

Arrival of Deserters.—A squad of 62 deserters arrived from Camp Vance, under guard, on Monday. Of the 62 brought down 36 of them were from Virginia and 2 from Georgia. We hope that reading the Richmond *Enquirer* did not cause these 36 Virginia soldiers, who were caught in our Mountains, to attempt to escape to the enemy in East Tennessee.

No Name.—We have received a letter enclosing $2, with a request that the *Progress* be sent to Scuffleton, Greene county, N. C., but the writer forgot the very important matter of putting his name to his letter, and of course we cannot send the paper until we get the name.

Political Discussion.—The candidates for Congress in this District. Messrs. Arrington and Turner, addressed a portion of the people of Wake at the Court House, in this city, on yesterday.

Lincoln President for Life.—The New York *Sunday Mercury*, of the 20th ult., publishes a letter from a Washington correspondent, who says that it has been determined to postpone the next Presidential election until after the suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of the Union. The reason he assigns for this bold movement is, that the Constitution requires all the States to vote, and that in the present condition of the country it is impossible to comply with the requirements. Thus Lincoln is President for life, with powers fully as absolute as those of Alexander II. or Napoleon III. The next step will be to make the office hereditary in his family, after which he may assume the imperial crown as soon as he may think proper. What luck for a rail-splitter! Sylla, Cæsar, Cromwell, and Napoleon, were accounted lucky men in their day, but their good fortune was sheer adversity compared to that of old Abe. They were all great men, and won their way to empire with their swords; but the most abject of Lincoln's sycophants—even the New York *Herald* itself—never called Lincoln a great man except in derision. He slips into the throne as easily and as gently as if he had been born in the purple. He steals into greatness as he stole into Washington upon his first advent.

The paper from which we gather this information was published on the very day of Rosecrans' disastrous defeat. It exults in the anticipation of a glorious triumph by that General—calls him the first officer in the Yankee service, says that his army is overwhelmingly superior in numbers, in discipline, in appointments, and in courage to that of Bragg, and that a battle must result in the utter destruction of the latter. These Yankee editors are wonderful prophets, to be sure!—*Rich. Dispatch.*

Sad Accident.—John I. Trexler, son of Mr. David Trexler, of this Town, we learn, had one of his hands literally crushed to pieces in a Molasses Mill, Wednesday evening the 30th ultimo. Drs. Henderson & Reeves amputated his hand a few inches above the wrist. Those who engage in feeding the mills cannot be too careful, to avoid such terrible accidents.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

THE BATTLE IN GEORGIA!

INTERESTING LETTERS!

THE SITUATION, &c.

We take the following letters from the Atlanta papers:

TWO AND A HALF MILES FROM CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 27, 1863.

DEAR CONFEDERACY:—It has been a week to-day since I witnessed all the horror, carnage, death and honor to be found upon the field of battle. I shall not attempt to describe it with my feeble pen, but leave the most particular facts to the historian, who, by carefully sifting all details, will pronounce the series of desperate conflicts, near the stream called Chickamauga, as one of the most hotly contested of the war, terminating in a glorious triumph for our cause. To fight for three successive days, exposed to all the missiles for our destruction ever invented by man, is no child's play, and the suspense we suffered for fear of a failure when all looked so bright, is agony in the extreme. I will take occasion just here to mention that this battle is pronounced to have been fought with more stubbornness upon the part of both sides than any previously recorded.—The Virginia troops that were engaged speak in the same terms, and did not expect so much resistance.—They found out that the Western rifle is handled with more display of courage than that of the real Yankee.

The Northern dispatches from Rosecrans to the effect that on Saturday the rebels pierced his centre, but that he afterwards regained it, is a wicked and premeditated falsehood, for I am confident (being in the centre myself) that we drove them nearly two miles and held our ground, whilst the troops on our left were turning to his right, huddling his forces as it were in confusion in a very narrow compass, causing finally his complete defeat. On Sunday we still held the ground and the driving process began early, so that by 12 o'clock, Rosecrans brought up all the available reserve he had and massed them behind hastily constructed breastworks, but his regulars would not stand the impetuous charges on their works, and by sun down we took in a brigade, a portion of McCook's corps and Russeau's division. The truth is that if we had had a Joshua among us that day to have commanded the sun to stand still, the rout would have been complete. The final closing scene of this awful day of blood was certainly the grandest spectacle I ever expected to witness. Just before us in a field of nearly 1,000 acres, surrounded by thick woods were the hosts of the enemy, whilst in front and both flanks, the brave soldiers struggling for freedom, were pouring death and destruction into their confused ranks. Twenty pieces of artillery kept up an incessant fire upon them as fast as the infantry drove them from the works, and the only alternative was death or a surrender of that portion in range.

The prisoners came running into our lines, discarding all arms and accoutrements, holding up their hands in supplication. The concentrated fire of these howitzers mowed down the enemy by scores every round, and I felt they were like signal bells, sounding notes of our redemption. I involuntarily raised my cap, and in reverential awe and tearful eyes, I praised our God for this manifestation of His Goodness to us. I was standing, too, on Georgia soil, my old home, the land of my birth, and, oh! what issues were at stake. It was at this moment I thought that the whistlig of our shells as they went screaming at the flying foe, was the sweetest sound I had ever listed to.

On my right a fierce struggle is going on in the thick growth of timber, between a brigade of the enemy and one of ours. At each successive discharge I hear from the advancing sound that we are driving them to that fatal field. Faster they come. McCook has retreated, leaving the remainder to their fate.—They fight desperately, some few now make their appearance in the field, look towards us and fire a last shot at random, thrown down their arms and run to us for protection. The roar of the cannon still continues, accompanied by the incessant rapid discharge of small arms. Our men have now got the road, the only avenue of escape to the rear. They still fight for a time, but suddenly the contest ceases. The artillery, as if by prearrangement, cease firing; a few desultory shots from small arms are heard for a moment only, and then came the shouts of the Confederates, and it was echoed by 50,000 soldiers from right to left. No wonder, it was the shout of victory, complete, decisive, the work was done, and a nation made to rejoice over the downfall of a foe that would enslave us. Until late at night we hear our cannon roar in pursuit in other quarters, but the foe are seeking shelter behind breastworks of a formidable character, and if need be to place a river between us and them.

We turn now from this exciting and glorious spectacle to one more sad. On Monday I took a tour over the battle-field. Where is the man who can describe or the pen to picture that scene? I involuntarily asked "Can such things always be? Will our enemy learn wisdom and leave us to ourselves, or will he demand repetition after repetition of such carnage?"—Over 25,000 men were either killed or wounded in this battle on both sides, and could their agony and pain be properly appreciated at Washington, this contest would cease. Could Lincoln have passed over that field, and have seen the victims of this fanatical Union folly, and then hear the cry of the mother for her boy, the father for his son, the sister for her brother, he would say that the subjugation of this people was a hopeless task. And as I looked at their bleeding remains of my comrades, I felt for the dear ones at home, and can only offer them my sympathy and the gratitude of a nation. Noble fellows! I shall remember how ardent you were to drive the foe, and how patriotic your heart beat for your country, and I am confident that as each drop of your lifes blood flowed away, it was a willing, an accepted sacrifice upon the alter of liberty. We have placed you in a soldier's grave, and time can never efface the memory of your devotion to freedom. Vale! vale! vale!

I have not space nor time in this to dwell minutely upon each incident. I would be glad if I could. I must reserve that for another time. I must speak though in behalf of our soldiers. Such bravery has seldom been displayed; each strove to outdo the other, and our field officers and line officers vied with each other in their efforts to cheer on the men. Our Generals were everywhere on the field, and seemed to feel the great responsibility resting upon them, hence we find that, by too frequent exposure, we have lost some of our most valuable and highly esteemed officers. Complete list of casualties will be forwarded. Our division (Gen. Stewart's) has suffered more than any other, occupying, as we did, the centre. Our regiment, the 37th Ga., originally the 3d and 9th Georgia Battalions, carried in about 400, and lost 190, nearly one half. I think our whole loss will not reach 10,000 men. More anon.

BATTLE FIELD, Sept. 24th, 1863.

Hearing of the great number of wounded in this battle, we organized at the suggestion of Dr. Logan and with the approval of Col. M. H. Wright, a committe of our citizens to proceed to the battle-field and assist as far as we could in relieving their sufferings and administering to their wants. Mayor Calhoun organized a similar committee, and the two coojoined and co-operated in their labors. Upon arriving at a large open shed within a mile and a quarter of Catoosa platform, at which point the cars stopped owing to the bridges above being burnt we found hundreds of our boys suffering dreadfully and anxiously awaiting their turns to get aboard the cars. Here all of us who had gotten through, (most of the committee having been detained at Tunnell Hill, with the stores and refreshments, through the *indifference* of an Engineer,) set to work in dressing and cooling wounds. Some of the committee remained at this point during the night, and others of us went on to the Field Hospitals near the battle ground, where we found thousands of our brave country men suffering untold tortures. Here was presented a field in which a thousand Good Samaritans might operate, and would to God they were here. None but the spirits of the dead can ever tell of the number of noble lives that have been lost to the country for the want of a little timely attention to their gaping wounds. Our committee have accomplished a great deal, but there should be a more perfect organization of this kind, always ready to act promptly, and should be provided with everything necessary in such cases. We were rejoiced at finding a large majority of the wounds rather slight but still there were thousands extremely severe, and the great piles of amputated legs and arms which we saw deposited in the ground told tales of great suffering. We trust that this movement on the part of our citizens of the country to aid the wounded, is the beggining of a good work and they should be ready to act promptly on every battle field no matter where they may occur in this Western Department. In addition to the bandages, lint, medicines, &c., let the people not forget to send crutches and something to eat. Hundreds of poor fellows with wounds in the legs, could get about and assist themselves wonderfully, with a pair of crutches, but for the want of them they must lie upon the ground and suffer. It is not an astonishing fact, that the wounded always suffer dreadfully from hunger. After fighting for instance a whole day and perhaps two days, with but little time to prepare rations, they get wounded and are then unable to draw rations, or to cook them, and the consequence is, they must suffer the cravings of the appetite until some kind hand dissipates their hunger. Let this fact be remembered and when we start again to a fresh battle field let us be provided amply for administering to the inner man. Our people are doing a great deal in this way now but we were too late in getting our supplies to the suffering.

THE BATTLE FIELD.

There has been no harder contest on the American continent than the Battle of Chickamauga and as it had to come some where we are glad that it happened upon Georgia soil; for the proud old State can now boast of one of the grandest battle fields and one of the most glorious victories that will be recorded in the histories of this Revolution.

On Thursday, the 17th, the contest opened with a sharp cavalry skirmish at Ringgold which lasted through Friday, during which time our forces had driven the enemy back to Alexanders crossing on the Chickamauga. On Saturday morning at 9½ o'clock, about a mile beyond this crossing the general engagement commenced. Our right wing resting on the Chickamauga, opened the battle and soon the roar of musketry ran along our entire line which extended 5 miles to the left. Such was the determination of our boys that the enemy could not stand before them, and they gave ground slowly but stubbornly along their whole front. The battle raged all day and at night we had only driven them between two and three miles and the stubbornness with which they yielded left us no grounds upon which to claim a victory. On Sunday morning at the same hour, 9½ o'clock, Gen. Breckinridge opened the scene again on the right and our whole line soon became engaged, and history will never record in any age or country a fiercer struggle than was witnessed on these hills on Sabbath morning, the 20th of Sept. 1863. The enemy gave way on their two wings but their centre stood and the Yankees have fought nowhere as they did just here; for they charged our position three distinct times and at one time things looked a little gloomy but the keen eyes and ears of our General soon discovered it and ordered Buckner's whole corps to that point which forced the Yankee columns back in confusion. About 2 o'clock, p. m., they gave up the job and a terrible panic ensued. They retreated pell mell, running wildly through the woods, leaving everything behind, and if they could have found any one to whom they could have surrendered, thousands of them would have given themselves up as prisoners. Five hundred tried to surrender to a woman, but our boys were pressing on and firing at every blue coat they could see, and hence they had to continue their stampede. Owing to the thickness of the woods and undergrowth, artillery could not be used to much advantage, and hence this was a musketry battle. To visit the field and see what strong positions the Yankees held, and what obstacles our boys had to encounter—what hills they charged, and the terrible fire to which they were subjected, will impress every one with the fact that Southern heroism is without a parallel in all the records of human achievements.

The field was won, the enemy vanquished and fleeing, and here the army bivouacked for the night.

It would fill a volume to speak of the heroic conduct of all who fought in this engagement, but we must make mention of Lieutenant Everet, of the 9th Georgia Battalion, who was in command of a battery. The enemy opened a terrific fire upon his battery, hewing down his heroes; and so terrible was the firing that the infantry which was supporting him was compelled to give ground a little, more than once; but he Lieutenant addressed his men, stating that if they left these guns they would leave him with them. The result was they all stood and carried their point, and not a man was killed, but several were wounded. This battalion which is commanded by Major Leyden greatly distinguished itself for gallantry in this fight. They lost many horses, but none of the men were killed. The Major is a noble commander, and exceedingly popular with his command.

THE SPOILS.

I visited the point where all the trophies of the conflict were collected, and was kindly furnished with the estimate by the officers in charge of them.

We captured 24,000 small arms; 60 pieces of artillery; 270,020 rounds of ammunition; 93 wagons; 30 ambulances; 30 caisons; and 30 stands of colors. In prisoners we got over 6,000; killed dead on the field, 3,000; and wounded, at least 12,000.

Our loss is 1,200 killed on the field; 8,000 wounded, most of them slightly, and 500 prisoners.

A great and glorious victory! Let God be praised! and let every Georgian thank Heaven that the invaders have been driven away from our homes, and that no Yankee army now treads upon the soil of our State.

I will send you soon a short letter from the army round Chattanooga. J. H. S.

THE SITUATION IN FRONT.

The *Appeal* of the 1st says:

The contest for the mastery of Chattanooga and East Tennessee is becoming day by day more interesting. Knoxville is reported as having been re-occupied by our troops, under Gen. Sam Jones, the Federal forces falling back to Cumberland gap, while we have another tolerably well-founded rumor that Gen. Bragg is making active preparations for the purpose of operating in Rosecrans' rear. His position inside of his fortifications at Chattanooga is now impregnable to direct assault, and the only means by which he can be dispossessed is by cutting off his supplies or cannonading him out of the place. Unless Gen. Bragg is successful in one or the other of these efforts, his late victory will prove a barren one, and productive of no advantageous result to us.

If on the contrary he shall prove master of the situation and succeed in his plans of operation, his triumph will be complete and the victory prove the most decisive of the war. There is a possibility if not probability that the army of Rosecrans may be hopelessly routed, which would necessarily put an end to any further campaigning on the part of the enemy during the fall and winter, if it did not indeed prove the harbinger of peace. Such a result would once more put us in possession of both Tennessee and Kentucky while we have our doubts whether Lincoln would ever be able to raise another army to send on the fool's mission of our subjugation. It would effectually crush out the war spirit of the North, and render the peace sentiment of that section powerful and irresistable.

In the present emergency we indulge the hope that Gen. Bragg is not inappreciative of the truth of the maxim that "delays are dangerous." The telegraph informs us that reinforcements are rapidly going to the assistance of Rosecrans, and it left undisturbed for fifteen or twenty days more, he will doubtless be in a position to assume the offensive. Speedy, quick and thorough work is now the true policy and we trust the result may be such as to prove that Gen. Bragg has not made a mistake in failing to follow up vigorously his successes of the 19th 20th of September. The important part of the victory is yet to be achieved, and time is working against us not less effectively than the enemy.

ARREST OF GEN. POLK.

The *Rebel* says:

The arrest of Lieut. Gen. Polk, and his suspension from command reported in our telegraphic columns this morning, will startle the reflecting mind of the country. Deplorable as an event at any time, it gathers melancholy force from the singular infelicity of the occasion, which relieves a commanding and popular officer from duty in the face of the enemy, and at a moment when the united energies of the army are so urgently required. What may be the reason for this extraordinary measure on the part of the General-in-Chief, the public cannot divine; and perhaps it is better that all facts, as well as popular opinion thereon, should be suppressed for the present. No question of the war has appeared in a domestic form which is likely to affect greater personal results, and for the sake of justice and harmony to the distingdished parties engaged, it is of the utmost importance that the press observe a prudence and discretion seldom enjoined to a larger degree. A court of investigation must follow, of course, and to this tribunal it is fit that an unbiassed judgment await with patience and moderation. Let us meanwhile lament in silence that our household is divided in the hour of victory, whilst we await the disclosure of untoward motives which have moved Gen. Bragg to such a revolutionary course at such an untimely season.

Farmer B. was sitting in the country Church. He had been working hard in the harvest field; hands were scarce, and farmer B. was dozing. The loud tones of the minister failed to arouse the farmer, until at length, the time waning, the good man closed the lids of the Bible, and concluded as follows:

"Indeed, my hearers, the harvest is plenteous, but the laborers are few!"

"Yes," exclaimed farmer B., "I've offered two dollars a day for cradlers, and can't get 'em at that."

NORTHERN NEWS.

The following summary is made up from Northern papers of the last:

THE BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA.

The Baltimore *Gazette*, in a long article on the battle of Chickamauga, says:

Meagre as the details are of the two great battles which were fought on Saturday and Sunday in the extreme northwest corner of Georgia, they yet furnish us, in a fragmentary sort of way, with information sufficient to enable us to comprehend, in some measure, the severity of the conflict, and the extent of the reverse sustained by the Federal arms. At the risk of repetition, we have put together the account of the battle on Saturday, as previously published from the Cincinnati *Commercial*, and the later narrative of the more sanguinary struggle on Sunday which resulted in forcing General Rosecrans to retreat upon Chattanooga with such of his troops as still maintained their firmness and discipline. The facts, so far as they have reached us from the sources already mentioned—and we draw from these alone without venturing in the slightest degree into the field of speculation—appear to be as follows:

On Saturday morning, about an hour before noon, the battle opened, and soon became general. Early in the action the Confederates made an impetuous dash at the Loomis' Battery, and captured Captain Van Pelt, the officer in command, together with five of the six pieces of which the battery was composed. At two o'clock in the afternoon the contest is described as having become "perfectly terrific." Forty minutes later the centre, composed of Van Cleve's and Carter's divisions, was broken and retreated in disorder. The enemy pressed immediately forward in pursuit of the retreating columns, but were checked by a battery commanded by Col. Burnett, and were, in turn, driven back over the same ground.—The Federal division commanded by Gen. Davis was next attacked, and compelled to fall back, with the loss of the battery of the 8th Indiana regiment; but the troops were rallied and the battery retaken. Reynolds lost heavily. Palmer was overwhelmed, and lost two of his guns. Van Cleve's division, being overpowered, gave way entirely, and never succeeded in regainining its position. Being thus pressed severely at all points, the whole Federal line wavered; and as it did so, the Confederates cheered and advanced, moving steadily in the direction of the headquarters of General Rosecrans. The latter brought forward fresh forces to attempt the recovery of the ground that had been lost, and from that time and until dark the battle raged with the greatest fury. The narrative of the first day's fight closes abruptly at this point; but we are told that "the battle thus far has been a bloody one," and the Federal loss "very heavy." That loss, which the correspondent of the *Commercial* calls very heavy, was subsequently estimated at but six hundred killed, and two hundred wounded. We learn further that several hundred Confederate prisoners were taken, and that "we took ten guns and lost seven." So ended the battle of Saturday. The Federal centre is said to have been broken and scattered, and does not appear to have been rallied during the day, but the results were indecisive.

The account which we have of the bloodier engagement of Sunday comes to us from Chattanooga, and is stated by a later telegram from Washington, to be confirmed in all its principal points by the official dispatchs of Gen. Rosecrans. With its essentil correctness thus vouched for, we proceed: The Federal forces having, in the maintime, been concentrated, General Rosecrans formed his line anew; his right resting on a ridge of hills and his left protected by a rude work of logs thrown up during the night.

At nine o'clock in the morning the engagement was resumed by the enemy, who attacked the left and front of the Federal line, consisting of the army corps commanded by General Thomas. After a terrific conflict which lasted for an hour and a half, and in which they were seveal times repulsed with heavy loss, they commenced a flank movement still further to the left. This was promptly met by Thomas, who ordered Brannan's brigade, at that time in reserve, to the left of the line to protect the flank of Genecal Rosecans, whilst Davis and Van Cleve were brought from the right and centre to hold the road to Roseville and protect the right flank of Thomas. After the withdrawal of the skirmishers from the front of the divisions of Van Cleve and Davis, and whilst the latter were moving from the right and centre, the enemy made a furious dash on that part of the line, pierced it, cut it in two, and drove the centre into the mountains; both right and centre being much scattered, but without suffering any very serious loss in killed and wounded. The right and centre gone, the left, under Thomas, was entirely isolated. Being thus exposed to a terrific flank attack, Thomas swung round his right wing, together with its supports under Brannan and Reynolds—his extreme left falling back soon afterwards, a short distance on the Roseville road. Portions of the troops belonging to the centre were rallied about this time, and reported to General Thomas, who fell back fighting, making several stands. He was, however, unable to maintain a position until General Granger arrived with one division of reserves. The latter was at once thrown into the centre, and after a fight of an hour and a half, drove the enemy, with severe loss, from the high ridge which they had previously occupied. The Federal loss is represented to have been but slight.

During the next three hours the battle slackened; but, in the meanwhile, the enemy, by their superior knowledge of the country, succeeded in geting round on the flank of Thomas, upon which they fell so vigorously that the fight which ensued is said to have had no parallel in the experience of the army of the Cumberland. Up to five o'clock Thomas still held, on his left wing, the position occupied by him in the morning, but with his left swung round nearly at right angels with his line as formed at the commencement of the battle. Two lines of retreat were still open to him, and he chose the one leading to Roseville, to which place he fell back during the night. The Federal loss in this sanguinary battle is put down at twelve hundred killed and seven thousand wounded, most of the latter slightly. What the losses, were in material and prisoners cannot now—we are told—be reported. The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded is said to have been equally severe. Some thirteen hundred Confederate prisoners were taken, together with General Adams, their commander.

THE RECENT REVERSES IN NEW YORK.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes as follows:

This must be Blue Monday. The news from Rosecrans is bad. The further particulars of the Sabine Pass disaster are bad, too; ditto, the ugly rumors that reach us *via* New Orleans, as to the occupation of Matamoras by a body of French troops. People are cogitating over these untoward events, and wondering why we don't have further particulars from Chattanooga. Bulletin boards are crowded again, and anxious physiognomies predominate *passim*. The rebel sympathizers are jubilant, and though they dare not give open expression to their satisfaction, it is apparent enough in the low chuckle and the villainous wink of the eye.

Down in Wall street, as a matter of course, there is the customary excitement; gold went up five per cent. on the start, but stocks did not go down; on the contrary, they went up like a rocket. At first blush this looks like a mystery, but the mystery is explained by the fact that the disaster to Rosecrans looked upon as an indication of the protraction of the war, and a subsequent necessity, in the prospective, for a further issue of paper money with more greenbacks; the theory is, speculation will receive a new impetus, and stocks, with other things, will go up; hence, in anticipation of another inflation, everybody, for the moment, is a buyer.

Battle Incidents of Chichamauga.—We take from our Georgia exchanges some incidents of the battle of Chickamauga. The following are interesting:

One of the most brilliant feats of this war was performed by Lieutenant Colonel Frank A. Reynolds, of the 39th North Carolina. This gallant officer, with only 238 men, charged a brigade of Yankees, and, after a desperate hand-to-hand fight of forty minutes' duration, succeeded in routing the enemy, capturing ten pieces of artillery and two stand of colors, seven of which he brought off safely. In this charge he lost nearly half of his men. This is no doubt one of the most gallant feats on record. It stamps Col. Reynolds as a gallant officer, and should well make North Carolina proud of her valiant sons. Col. Reynolds is a graduate of West Point, and was the last Southerner who graduated at that place. He is also a son of Gen. A. W. Reynolds, who commanded a brigade of Tennesseeans during the Vicksburg campaign, and was taken prisoner there.

Brig. Gen. Benning's horse was shot from under him during one of the late battles on the Chickamauga. He dismounted, cut a horse loose from an artillery wagon, mounted it bare-back, returned to his command, and was seen, with the utmost sang froid, eating a biscuit, amid the din and danger of arms.

The election in North Carolina, for Representatives to Congress, will be held on Wednesday, the 7th instant.—*Rich. Examiner.*

No mistake. The soldiers in the army vote on Thursday, the 29th of October, and the people at home on Wednesday, the 4th of November.

ELECTION NOTICES.

To the Voters of the Fifth Congressional District.—The emergency calls for the purest and ablest men to serve the country in her Legislative Councils. The well known character of Captain JOSEPH J. DAVIS, of Franklin, for patriotism, integrity and wisdom, plainly indicates him as the fittest man in the District to represent us in the next Congress. Captain Davis is now leading his gallant company against the invaders of his country, and does not even dream of his friends entertaining the ides of voting for him for Congress or any other civic position, at this time; but we are confident that he will shrink from no responsibility to which his fellow citizens may call him. Well known and universally respected as he is, Franklin County offers her noble son to the voters of the District in full confidence of his election, on account of his own unpretending merit, and for the good of the country. Patriots, your suffrages are asked for a wise and prudent statesman, and gallant soldier.

July 1-td MANY VOTERS.

Register, Standard, and State Journal copy till election and send bills to this office.

We are authorized and requested to announce Dr. J. T. LEACH, of Johnston county, as a candidate for Congress in the 3d Congressional District, composed of the counties of Carteret, Craven, Jones, Onslow, Duplin, Sampson, Wayne and Johnston. Election on the 4th day of November. The soldiers vote on Thursday, the 29th of October. Oct 2-td*

We are authorized and requested to announce Hon. W. N. H. SMITH, of Hertford, as a candidate for re-election to Congress from the 1st Congressional District. Election, Wednesday, 4th day of November. Sept. 28-td

We are authorized to say that Col. BRYAN GRIMES, of Pitt County, and of 4th N. C. Troops, has consented, at the solicitation of many friends, to become a candidate for Congress in the 2nd Congressional District, composed of the Counties of Hyde, Beaufort, Pitt, Edgecombe, Halifax, Wilson, Green and Lenoir. Sept 29-td*

Dr. EDWARD WARREN, of Chowan County, will be supported for Congress in the first Congressional District by MANY VOTERS. Sept 29-td

We are authorised and requested to announce Hon. ROBT. R. BRIDGERS, of Edgecombe, as a candidate for re election to Congress in the 2d Congressional District, composed of the counties of Hyde, Beaufort, Pitt, Edgecombe, Halifax, Wilson, Green and Lenoir. Election, Wednesday, 4th of November. Sept 28-td

We are authorized to announce Hon. A. H. ARRINGTON, of Nash county, a candidate for re election to Congress in this, the 5th Congressional District, composed of the counties of Orange, Wake, Granville, Warren, Franklin and Nash. Election, Wednesday, 4th of November. Sept 8-td*

We are authorised by the friends of Lieut. WALTER DUNN, of Lenoir County, to announce the name of that gentleman as a candidate to represent the people of the 2nd District, in the next Confederate Congress. Aug 27-tf.

We are authorized to say that THOMAS I. FAISON has consented, at the earnest solicitations of many friends, to become a candidate for Congress in the 3rd Congressional district. Sept 7-tf

We are authorized to announce Captain JOSIAH TURNER, of Orange county, as a candidate for Congress in this, the 5th Congressional District, at the election to be held in November next. Aug 8-td

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING UNCALLED FOR IN THE POST OFFICE at Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 6th, 1863.

The postage is two cents. Call for advertised letters and give date of list.

A
Adams, Miss M E

B
Bachelor, Mrs Ann
Broadwell, Josiah
Bostick, Wm
Booker, Alvis

C
Crowder, W D
Cruce, Charley
Cousins, Miss M J

D
Dellon, Miss Malinda
Dillard, Ormond
Disbrow, Mrs M E R

E
Eatman, Miss Sarah
Eagin, D P

F
Fountain, Spencer
Freeman, Alsy B
Fleming, J H
Fuller, J P

G
Gully, Mrs P M
Goodwyn, Stephen A
Graham, Miss Fannie
Graham, Lt W A

H
House, T W
Hardy, Mrs Col W M
Hughes, Mrs E F

J
Jordan, Miss Annie
Jones, Mordecai
Jewell, B H

L
Little, Serg't L

M
Moore, Capt Henry
McIver, Mrs Mary A
McAllister, H B 2

Matthews, W S B 3
Mendelsohn, Prof
McCullers, M
Middleton, Miss Fannie 2
McCullers, Polly

N
Norwood, Miss Mollie
Neeks, Thos

P
Phillipps, Riley
Partin, Miss Martha
Powell, L A
Paud, Mrs Virginia A
Potter, Mrs M A
Powell, B N
Philips, Miss Mary
Parker, Miss Isabella

R
Roads, Jas H
Rand, W H

S
Simpson, David
Stevens, Mrs B
Stuard, Elvina
Saunders, Mrs Martha
Suggs, W B
Smith, C
Scales, J M

T
Thomas, Miss Nancy A
Turner, G W
Tully, E T
Trotman, Mrs Lucinda 2
Thorp, Mrs Amanda

W
Williams, Mrs Polly 2
Ware, T C
Wyche, Rob't
Wilkins, Mrs Mary

Y
Yeargin, C H
Young, W A

Oc 7-1t GEO. T. COOKE, P. M.

AUCTION SALE.

ON THURSDAY, THE 8TH INST., COMMENCING at 11 o'clock, a. m., in front of our Sales Room, a Chamber Sett of Cottage Furniture, complete; a Rosewood Case Melodian, with two stops; one Sett Dining China; Glassware, &c.: 1 sett genuine Silver Egg Cups; 1 pair pure silver and gold lined Salt Stands; 2 pair heavy plated Candle Sticks, and sundry other articles.

CREECH & LITCHFORD, Auctioneers.

Oct 7-1t

COTTON YARNS, COTTON YARNS.

WE WILL EXCHANGE COTTON YARNS FOR Wax, Tallow or Lard, either in large or small quantities. Fair exchange made at the Graham Candle Factory. KLAPP & BERRY, Graham, N. C.

Oct 7-1m

CHEWING TOBACCO.

6,000 POUNDS SUPERIOR SMOKING TOBACco on consignment for sale. GEO. ALLEN, Greensboro N. C.

Oct 7-1w

GLORIOUS NEWS!

IMPORTANT INFORMATION!
IMPORTANT INFORMATION!!
IMPORTANT INFORMATION!!!
IMPORTANT INFORMATION!!!!
READ! READ! READ!

Any young lady or gentleman sending us their name and address shall receive a circular by first return of mail, which will convey to them some valuable information—information which may be of $10,000 value to them.—Address, (enclosing stamps to prepay return postage,)

TERRY & CO., No. 24, Masonic Hall Building, Rockingham, N. C.

Oct 6-2t*

ONLY ONE MORE CHANCE.

GENTLEMEN WHO ARE DESIROUS OF SERVing their country and remaining in the Good Old North State can do so by joining Capt. C. D. FOY'S independent Company of Partisan Rangers.

Those who wish to enlist can do so by reporting to Capt. C. D. FOY, at Camp Graham, two miles below Kinston, or to me at Franklinton.

S. L. BLACKWELL, Recruiting Officer.

Oct 5-5t*

WANTED.

A SITUATION BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS Wife, as Teachers. Address Teacher, care of Progress office, stating salary, &c.

Oct 6 1w

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

SEVERAL GOOD BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.—Constant employment and the highest wages will be paid. Apply to B. H. ROUNDTREE.

Oct 6-tf